Chapter 8: Sentence Structure

8th Grade English

Lesson 1: What is a clause?

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a group of words that contains a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + The following sentence contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clauses:
    - Kate noted the day’s events in her journal before she went to bed.
  + There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types of clauses, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause expresses a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thought and can stand \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Kate noted the day’s events in her journal.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause does \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ express a complete thought and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stand alone as a sentence.
  + Most dependent clauses are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a word like *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause to add to the complete \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the independent clause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    - Kate noted the days events in her journal before she went to bed.
* Some writers keep journals so that they can remember details about events.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clauses are also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clauses.
* These clauses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stand alone and are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on main clauses.
  + When writers use a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause as a sentence, it is actually a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    - Kate and her horse Scarlet are one of the best teams in junior rodeo. Because they practice together every day.

Lesson 2: Simple and compound sentences

* Simple sentences:  
   A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentence contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ independent clause and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dependent clauses.
  + Malika sings.
* Ben competes at chess every day after school.
* Compound Sentences:
  + A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentence contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or more independent clauses and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ dependent clauses.
  + The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentence must be closely \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    - Malika sings every day, and she practices with the choir.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clauses can be joined by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a coordinating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + The choir rehearsed late on Tuesday, and the director praised their hard work.
  + The choir rehearsed late on Tuesday; the director praised their hard work.
* Coordinating Conjunctions: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Don’t mistake a simple \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a compound \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentence.
  + Ben planned a chess tournament for interested students and promoted it.

Lesson 3: Complex sentences

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentence contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ independent clause and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clauses.
  + Mr. Hernandez, who is a professional storyteller, performs at many different festivals.
  + When Mr. Hernandez performs, he enchants the audience.
  + Young people love the way he tells stories because he changes his voice and wears costumes.
* Most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clauses are introduced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conjunctions.
* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conjunction \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.

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| **Common Subordinate Conjunctions** | | | |
| after | as soon as | if | unless |
| although | as though | since | until |
| as | because | so that | when |
| as if | before | than | whenever |
| as long as | even though | though | where |
| wherever | while |  |  |

Lesson 4: Kinds of Dependent Clauses

* Adjective Clauses:
  + An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause used as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + An adjective clause modifies a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + It tells \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Adjective clauses are usually introduced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pronouns.
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + His hardest climb, which took him three days, was Mount Whitney.
    - Notice that a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that begins with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is set off with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
    - Use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when the clause \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ necessary to understand the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the sentence.
* Adverb Clauses:
  + An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause used as an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + It modifies a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + An adverb clause can tell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clauses are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ conjunctions such as *if, because, than, as, even though, than, so that, while, where, when, as if*, and *since*.
  + They checked their gear before they started the climb.
  + They were cautious because ice made the trails slippery.
  + Devon worries about the weather more than Andy does.
  + When Devon started his climb, the weather was good.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clauses should always be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they come \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.
* When the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause comes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the independent clause, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may or may not be used.
  + Because the weather was bad, Devon canceled the climb.
  + Devon canceled the climb because the weather was bad.
* Noun clauses:
  + A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause used as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
  + Like a noun, a noun clause can serve as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ object, an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ object, an object of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noun.
    - That the dedicated actor practiced her role every day surprised no one.
    - The director determined who would design the set.
    - The set designer gave whoever helped a bonus.
    - A love of theater is what motivates her.
    - She takes great satisfaction in whatever they perform.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clauses are often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by words such as *that, how, when, where, whether, why, what, whatever, who, whom, whoever, whomever, which, whichever.*
* If you can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the word \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a clause in a sentence, it is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.
  + The director determined who would design the set.
  + The director determined something.

Lesson 5: Compound-complex sentences

* A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sentence contains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or more independent clause and at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause.
  + While she was fishing, Amy saw many deer, and she tried not to disturb them.
  + Amy unhooked the salmon from the line, and she threw it back into the stream so that it could live.